

AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society, of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society, of Staten Island and of the New Jersey Philatelic Association, of Hoboken.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 18 E. 23d. St., New York.
HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. SEPT. 15, 1892. [Single Copies, 5cts.
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

INDIA.

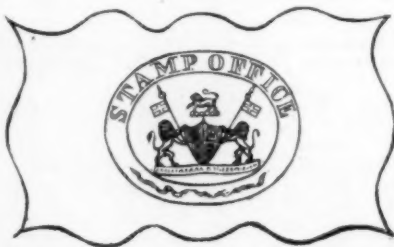
Currency: 12 PIES—I ANNA 16 ANNAS—

1 RUPEE=40c U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May, 1854.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-marked Coat of Arms covering the entire sheet of 96 stamps. Size $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Reduced.



- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue |
| 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a dark blue |
| 3 | 1a red |
| 4 | 1a dark red |

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a red which formerly was supposed to be an error of impression is now admitted to be an essay.

March, 1855.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-marked as preceding issue. The head (portrait of Queen Victoria) is printed in blue and the frame in red. Size $21\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. These stamps have been printed from three different transfers, distinguished from one another by the distance between the stamps; those from the first transfer are printed in three horizontal rows of four stamps each, the rows being separated by a wavy line in blue. The distance between the stamps is 18mm. horizontally. The band of the crown is filled with small vertical lines, which, however, are absent in later impressions.

The stamps of the second and third transfers have no lines between them, and are printed in larger sheets; the exact number on each sheet is unknown but is supposed to be 24 on the 2nd transfer and 80 on the 3rd transfer; the distance between the stamps of the 2nd transfer is $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and between those of the 3rd transfer 3mm. As most of these stamps were used cut octagonally, cut square specimens, especially those with wavy frame, are hard to obtain.

First Transfer.



- 5 4a rose and blue
6 4a vermilion and blue

Variety: Head inverted.

- 7 4a rose and blue
8 4a vermilion and blue

Second Transfer.

- 9 4a vermilion and blue

Third Transfer.

- 10 4a vermilion and blue

Variety: Head inverted.

- 11 4a vermilion and blue

End of 1855.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked as preceding issue. Size 19x22½ mm.



- 12 2a green

Variety: Perforated unofficially.

- 13 2a green

January 1st, 1856.

Typographed on various papers. Size 17½x20½ mm.



Perforated 14.

1° Glazed wove paper, blued, varying in shade.

- 14 1a brown
15 2a rose ?
16 4a black
17 8a rose

We catalogue the 2a on the authority of Mr. Moens.

2° Thin yellowish wove paper.

- 18 ½a blue
19 1a brown
20 2a green
21 2a dull rose

- 22 4a black
23 8a rose

The 2a green, unperforated, is an essay.

3° Thin white wove paper.

- 24 ½a blue
25 1a brown
26 2a dull rose
27 4a black
28 8a rose

Varieties:

a. Unperforated horizontally.

- 29 1a brown

b. Half of 4a black cut diagonally, each half being used as 2a.

- 30 2a black (half of 4a black)

1860.

Typographed on thin white wove paper. Size 18x21 mm.



Perforated 14.

- 31 8p lilac

This stamp was issued to prepay postage on letters from soldiers and sailors to Great Britain and its Colonies.

1862-64.

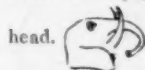
Same type as 1856 issue, but printed in different colors on thin white wove paper.

Perforated 14.

- 32 2a buff
33 2a yellow
34 4a green (1864)

End of 1865.

Same type as issue of 1856-64, printed on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's



Perforated 14.

- 35 ½a blue
36 ½a light blue
37 8p lilac
38 8p violet
39 1a brown
40 2a yellow
41 2a orange
42 4a green
43 8a rose

1866.

Provisional issue.

Revenue stamps of the 1861 issue surcharged in green, "POSTAGE" and top and bottom cut off. White wove paper, blued.



Perforated 14.

1° Letters of surcharge measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height.

44 6a lilac, green surcharge

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

45 6a lilac, green surcharge

2° Letters of surcharge measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height.

46 6a lilac, green surcharge

September, 1866.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head. Size $18 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

47 4a green

May, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head. Size $18 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

48 6a 8p gray

1868.

Similar to issue of 1856, but type re-drawn and crown of pearls instead of jewels; watermarked elephant's head.



Perforated 14.

49 8a rose

1874.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head. Size $18 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

50 1r gray

October, 1876.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head. Size $18 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Perforated 14.

51 9p lilac

52 6a yellow brown

53 12a red brown

It is said that previous to the issue of the 9p, 1876, the 8 pies stamps were, for a while, sold for 9 pies and surcharged in MSS. "9 pies". Satisfactory proof of the genuineness of this surcharge is, however, still wanting.

1879.

Same type, impression, etc., as 1875 issue, with head re-engraved. Watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a dark blue

The re-engraved stamps can be distinguished from the previous issue by the mouth, which is open instead of closed, and by a curl at the base of the nose.

January, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. The name of the country is now changed to "India" instead of "East India". Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$

mm. Watermarked





- Perforated 14.
56 1a 6p bistre
57 3a orange

End of 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked star. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



June, 1885.
Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked star. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated 14.
64 4a olive

May 1st, 1886.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked star. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated 14.
58 1a brown
1883.

Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked star. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated 14.
65 4a 6p yellow green
April 1st, 1888.

Typographed on colored wove paper, watermarked star. Size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



- Perforated 14.
66 12a brown, red paper
1889.

Counterfeit used postally, lithographed on white wove paper.
Perforated.

- 67 1r gray
This counterfeit, manufactured and issued to defraud the Indian Government, can be distinguished from the genuine by the absence of the watermark and by being lithographed instead of typographed.

January 1st, 1891.

Provisional issue.

4a 6p stamps of the 1886 issue surcharged in black with new value, watermarked star.



- Perforated 14.
59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green
60 9p carmine
61 2a blue
62 8a mauve
63 1r gray



Perforated 14.
68 2½a on 4a 6p yellow green, black sur-
charge

End of 1891.

Typographed on white wove paper, water-
marked star, the design inside the Maltese
Cross is printed in green, the outside in car-
mine. Size 18½x22½ mm.



Perforated 14.
69 1r carmine and green

1892.

Same type as 4a 6p of 1866 issue, on white
wove paper, watermarked star.

Perforated 14.
70 2½a yellow green

REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE.
1885.

Revenue stamps of 1874 issue, typographed
on white wove paper, watermarked large
CROWN and INDIA. Size 58x21½ mm.



INDIA



Perforated 15.
100 2a lilac
101 4a green

1888.

Court Fee stamps of 1888 issue, typograph-
ed on white wove paper, watermarked large
Crown. Size 38x22½ mm.



Perforated 15.
102 1a brown
103 4a green

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

A. Regular Issue.
Stamps of various issues surcharged in
various ways.

I. Surcharged **Service** in small letters,
the surcharge measuring 13½ mm. in width.
1866.

1° Issue of 1856, on thin white wove
paper.

200	½a blue, black surcharge
201	8p lilac " "
202	1a brown " "
203	2a yellow " "
204	4a green " "
205	8a rose " "

The 2a yellow is given on the authority of
Major Evans. Mr. Moens omits it in his
latest catalogue.

2° Issue of 1865.

White wove paper, watermarked elephant's
head.

206	½a blue, black surcharge
207	1a brown " "
208	2a yellow " "
209	4a green " "
210	8a rose " "

3° Issue of 1886.

White wove paper, watermarked elephant's
head.

211	4a green, black surcharge
-----	---------------------------

4° Issue of 1868.

White wove paper, watermarked elephant's
head.

212	8a rose, black surcharge
-----	--------------------------

II. Surcharged **Service** in

large letters, the surcharge measuring 16 mm.
in width.

1868.

Surcharged on the issues of 1865-68; white
wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

213	½a blue,	black surcharge
214	8p lilac	" "
215	1a brown	" "

- 216 2a yellow, black surcharge
 217 4a green (1866) " "
 218 6a bp gray " "
 219 8a rose (1868) " "

Varieties:

- a. Without punctuation.
 220 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, black surcharge
 221 8p lilac " "
 b. Double punctuation.
 222 1a brown, black surcharge
 c. Surcharge inverted.
 223 2a yellow, black surcharge

On

III. Surcharged

H. S.
M.

1° 1874.

Stamps of 1865-74 issue, white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

- 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, black surcharge
 225 1a brown " "
 226 2a orange " "
 227 4a green " " (1866)
 228 8a rose " " (1868)

2° 1879.

Surcharged on $\frac{1}{2}$ a stamps of the re-engraved type on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

- 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, black surcharge

3° Surcharged on stamps of the 1883 issue, watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

- 230 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 231 1a brown " "
 232 2a blue " "

IV. Surcharged "BENGAL SECRETARIAT" in black.

1874.

1° On official stamps of 1868 ('service' in large type), on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

- 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue black surcharge,
 234 1a brown " "
 235 2a yellow " "
 236 4a green " " (1866)
 237 8a rose " " (1868)

2° On official stamps of 1874 (ON H. M. S.) on white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

- 238 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, black surcharge,
 239 1a brown " "

3° On official stamps of 1879 (ON H. M. S.)

- 240 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue black surcharge, re-engraved type.

V. Surcharged ON L. F. S. (On Local Finance Service).

1° On stamps of 1865-69 issue, white wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

a. Black surcharge

- 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, re-engraved type
 242 2a yellow
 243 4a green (1866)

b. Blue surcharge

- 244 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, re-engraved type

2° On stamps of 1883 issue, white wove paper, watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

a. Black surcharge.

- 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green
 246 2a blue

b. Blue surcharge.

- 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green
 248 1a brown
 249 2a blue
 250 4a olive

VI Surcharged C. W. (Court of Wards).

1° On stamps of 1865 issue, white wove paper, watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 251 $\frac{1}{2}$ a blue, re-engraved type
 252 1a brown
 253 4a green (1866)

2° On stamps of 1883 issue, white wove paper, watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

Black surcharge.

- 254 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green
 255 1a brown
 256 2a blue

VII. Surcharged "High Court" in black on official stamps of 1874.

White wove paper, watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

- 257 1a brown, black surcharge
 258 2a yellow " "
 259 4a green " "

There are still other surcharges, such as "G. O. S.," "G. P. S.," "G. W. S.," "Her Majesty's Treasury," "District Roads Rungpore" which may have an official meaning, but it is more likely that these surcharges are of the same nature as the names of business firms, which are to be found on many of the Indian stamps and which are stamped on to prevent theft; we should not be surprised if the Bengal Secretariat, on L. F. S., C. W. and High Court should prove to be of the same class.

B. Provisional issue.

1867.

1° Revenue stamps of 1861 surcharged SERVICE and new value; the top and bottom of stamp are cut off; white wove paper blued.



Perforated 14.

a. Black surcharge.

301 2a on 2r lilac

b. Green surcharge

302 21 on 2r lilac

2° Revenue stamps of 1861 surcharged SERVICE POSTAGE in green; top and bottom of stamp cut off, white wove paper blued.



Perforated 14.

303 2a lilac, green surcharge

304 4a " " "

305 8a " " "

3° Half anna receipt stamp of 1861 issue, surcharged SERVICE POSTAGE in green; tinted wove paper, watermarked large crown. Size $25\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Perforated 15.



306 $\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac, lavender paper, green surcharge

ENVELOPES.

TRESS.

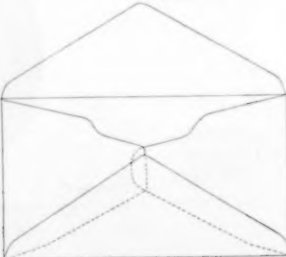


T.

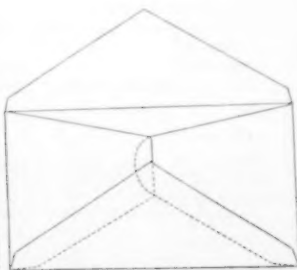
SHAPES.



1



2



3

1857.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on various papers. Tress embossed in blue on right flap; name of manufacturers, "De La Rue & Co., London," embossed on left flap.



1° Yellowish laid paper.

Tress T.

Shape 1.

a. Size 102x65 mm.

401 ½a blue

402 ½a dark blue

b. Size 121x70 mm.

403 1a brown

2° Thin white laid paper.

Tress T.

Shape 1.

Size 102x65 mm.

404 ½a blue

405 ½a dark blue

3° Size 121x70 mm.

Tress T.

Shape 1.

406 1a brown

4° Thin white laid paper.

Without tress.

Shape 1.

Size 102x65 mm.

407 1a brown

5° Thin blue wove paper.

Tress T.

Shape 1.

Size 121x70 mm.

408 1a brown

Various watermarks are to be found on these envelopes, but they are merely the trade marks of the manufacturers.

1871.

Stamp, of same type as preceding issue, embossed on blue laid paper. The tress on the flap is embossed in brown, and the name of the manufacturers, "Thos. De La Rue & Co." is embossed on the left flap.

Tress T.

Shape 2.

Size 121x70 mm.

409 1a brown

1873.

Stamp, of same, type as preceding issue, embossed on white laid paper. Tress embossed in blue.

Tress T.

Shape 2.

1° Size 121x70 mm.

410 ½a blue

2° Size 118x66 mm.

411 ½a blue

Variety: Tress embossed without color.

412 ½a blue

1877.

Stamp, of same type as preceding issue, embossed on various laid papers. No name on left flap.

1° Tress embossed in brown.

Tress T.

Shape 2.

Size 121x70 mm.

a. Blue laid paper.

413 1a brown

b. White laid paper.

414 1a brown

2° No tress on flap.

Shape 3.

Size 118x66 mm.

White laid paper.

415 ½a blue

1879.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white laid paper, inscriptions in black on face of envelope.

Size 140x78 mm.

Shape 3.



416 9p vermilion and black

Variety: Without inscription.

417 9p vermilion

This envelope was issued for the use of soldiers and sailors for letters to Great Britain and its Colonies.

1881.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner on white wove paper.



Shape 2.

Size 133x76 mm.

418 4a 6p orange yellow

1883.

Same as 1877 issue, but color of stamp changed and without tress on flap.

White laid paper.

Shape 3.

Size 118x66 mm.

419 ½a green

1886.

Same type as preceding issue, on various papers.

Shape 3.

Size 120x94 mm.

1° Thin white laid paper.

420 ½a green

2° Thick white wove paper.

421 1a brown

1887.

Stamp, of same type as preceding issue, embossed on white laid paper.

Shape 3.

Size 118x66 mm.

422 1a brown

1891.

Provisional issue.

Envelope of 1881 issue surcharged in black "India Postage" and new value.

White laid paper.

Shape 2.

Size 103x76 mm.



423 2a 6p on 4a 6p orange yellow, black surcharge

LETTER SHEETS.

1857.

Stamp, of same type as envelope of same issue, embossed on sheets of various papers, with flap on top, and tress embossed on flap in blue. Size 208x270 mm; when folded, 128x66 mm.

1° Thin white laid paper.

501 ½a blue

502 ½a dark blue

503 1a brown

2° Thin yellow laid paper.

504 ½a blue

505 ½a dark blue

506 1a brown

3° Thin blue laid paper.

507 1a brown

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1886.

White wove paper, linen lined, flap to the right, inscriptions in blue; name of contractors, "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT" on flap. The stamp is embossed on flap.



1° Size 133x83 mm.

601 2a ultramarine

2° Size 227x100 mm.

602 2a ultramarine

PROTECTED STATES
OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Alwur.

Currency same as India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 24x21 mm.



Perd en Arc.

1 ¼a blue

2 ¼a ultramarine

3 1a light brown

4 1a dark brown

Varieties:

a. Unperforated.

5 ¼a blue

b. Unperforated vertically.

6 ¼a blue

Bamra.

Currency same as India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January, 1890.

Type set, printed in black on wove paper of various colors, all the stamps on each sheet varying one from another in various details.

The $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 8a are printed in sheets of 96 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each; the 1a is printed in sheets of 72 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 9 stamps each and the 2a in sheets of 80 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The bandrol is placed in various ways.



- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper, | 96 varieties |
| 2 | 1a " dark blue paper, | 72 " |
| 3 | 2a " bright green " | 80 " |
| 4 | 4a " yellow " | 96 " |
| 5 | 8a " bright rose " | 96 " |

Principal Varieties:

- a. 'G' of 'Postage' inverted.
- 6 1a black, dark blue paper
- b. PO STAGE instead of POSTAGE.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper ?
- 8 2a " bright green paper
- 9 4a " yellow paper
- 10 8a " bright rose paper
- c. POSTGE instead of POSTAGE.
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper ?
- 12 2a " bright green paper
- 13 4a " yellow paper
- 14 8a " bright rose paper
- d. P OSTAGE.
- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper
- e. POS TAGE.
- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper

1890.

Same type as preceding issue, printed in 8 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each. The bandrols are all placed the same way.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 17 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, yellow paper | 16 varieties |
| 18 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a " red paper | 16 " |

Principal variety: RAMRA instead of BAMRA.

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 19 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, red paper |
|----|----------------------------------|

Reprints.

1891.

Type set, printed in black, on wove paper of various colors. The sheets are formed of 20 stamps printed in 5 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. The short end of the bandrol points to the right.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 20 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, bright yellow paper, | 20 varieties |
| 21 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a " bright rose " | 20 " |
| 22 | 1a " dark blue " | 20 " |
| 23 | 2a " bright green " | 20 " |
| 24 | 4a " bright yellow " | 20 " |
| 25 | 8a " bright rose " | 20 " |

Principal varieties:

- a. Double impression.
- 26 1a x 1a black, dark blue paper, 20 varieties

- b. B of "Bamra" inverted.
- 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, bright rose paper
- 28 1a " dark blue "
- 29 2a " bright green "
- 30 4a " bright yellow "
- 31 8a " bright rose "

- c. "RA" of "BAMRA" inverted.
- 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, bright rose paper

September, 1890.

Type set, printed in black on wove paper of various colors; the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4a are composed of 20 stamps printed in 5 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all differing from one another in various details. The central ornament is of three different types; the two upper rows and the first stamp at the left of the 3d row are of type I., the remaining 3 stamps of the 3rd row and all the stamps of the 4th row are of type II and the 5th row is of type III. The sheet of 8a is composed of 5 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each. The first two rows and the first stamp at the left of the 3rd row are of type I., the stamp at the right of 3rd row and all of the 4th row are of type II., the 5th row is of type III. The sheet of 1 rupee is composed of 5 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each, the first two rows are of type I. the 3rd and 4th of type II. and the 5th of type III.

1st type.



- | | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 33 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, lilac rose paper, | 9 varieties |
| 34 | $\frac{1}{2}$ a " green " | 9 " |
| 35 | 1a " light yellow " | 9 " |
| 36 | 2a " lilac rose " | 9 " |
| 37 | 4a " red " | 9 " |
| 38 | 4a " lilac rose " | 9 " |
| 39 | 8a " lilac rose " | 5 " |
| 40 | 1r " lilac rose " | 4 " |

Principal varieties:

- a. QUATRER
- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, lilac rose paper
- b. "E" of "POSTAGE" inverted.
- 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, lilac rose paper
- c. FEUDA TORV.
- 43 1a black, light yellow paper
- d. EEUDATORY.
- 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, light rose paper
- 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ a " green paper
- 46 1a " light yellow paper
- 47 2a " lilac rose paper
- 48 4a " red paper
- 48a 4a " lilac rose paper
- 49 1r " lilac rose paper

2nd type.



50	1/4 a	black, lilac rose paper	7 varieties
51	1/2 a	green	7 "
52	1 a	light yellow	7 "
53	2 a	lilac rose	7 "
54	4 a	red	7 "
55	4 a	lilac rose	7 "
56	8 a	lilac rose	3 "
57	1 r	lilac rose	4 "

Principal varieties:

a. POSTAG E.

58	2 a	black, lilac rose paper
----	-----	-------------------------

b. POS TAGE.

59	1/2 a	black, lilac rose paper
60	4 a	black, red paper
61	4 a	black, lilac rose paper

c. P OSTAGE.

62	1 r	black, lilac rose paper
----	-----	-------------------------

3rd type.



63	1/4 a	black, lilac rose paper,	4 varieties
64	1/2 a	green	4 "
65	1 a	light yellow	4 "
66	2 a	lilac rose	4 "
67	4 a	red	4 "
68	4 a	lilac rose	4 "
69	8 a	lilac rose	2 "
70	1 r	lilac rose	2 "

January, 1891.

Type similar to preceding issue, printed on wove paper of various colors. Printed in sheets of 16 stamps in 4 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all differing one from another in various details. The central ornament is of type I. on all stamps of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4a, and of types I. and II. on the stamps of 8a and 1 rupee, the 3d stamp from the right in the first row, the 2nd in the 2nd row and all of the 3rd and 4th rows being of type I. and the remainder of type II.

1st type.

71	1/4 a	black, red paper,	16 varieties
72	1/2 a	light green paper,	16 "
73	1 a	yellow	16 "
74	2 a	red	16 "
75	4 a	red	16 "
76	8 a	lilac rose	10 "
77	1 r	lilac rose	10 "

Principal varieties:

a. "P" of "POSTAGE" small.

78	1/4 a	black, red paper
79	1/2 a	light green paper
80	1 a	yellow paper
81	2 a	red paper
82	4 a	red paper
83	8 a	lilac rose paper
84	1 r	black, lilac rose paper

b. FOUATORY POSTAGC.

85	8 a	black, lilac rose paper	1st type
----	-----	-------------------------	----------

c. POSTAGC.

86	1 r	black, lilac rose paper	1st type
----	-----	-------------------------	----------

2nd type.

87	8 a	black, lilac rose paper	6 varieties
88	1 r	black, lilac rose paper	6 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. "BAMBA" instead of "BAMRA."

89	8 a	black, lilac rose paper
90	1 r	black, lilac rose paper

b. "P" of "POSTAGE" smaller.

91	8 a	black, lilac rose paper
92	1 r	black, lilac rose paper

September, 1891.

Same type as preceding issue, only one plate for the two values, differing one from another only in the denomination of value. The plate is formed of 16 stamps in 4 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each placed in the same manner as the plate of the 4 anna of the issue of January, 1891.

93	8 a	black, red paper	16 varieties
94	1 r	"	16 "

Principal varieties:

a. "P" of "POSTAGE" small.

95	8 a	black, red paper
96	1 r	"

b. EIGHTANNAS in one word.

97	8 a	black, red paper
----	-----	------------------

ENVELOPES.

1890.

Envelope of white wove paper, bag shape, flap to the right, the face of envelope has ornaments in border, and the stamp is printed on the flap. Size 178x66 mm.

201 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black

1891.

Envelope of regular shape, stamp typographed in upper right corner. White laid paper. Size 127x80 mm

202 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black

Variety: Stamp inverted in lower left corner.

203 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black

Bhopal.

Currency same as India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877.

A. Lithographed on white wove paper, the plate composed of 20 stamps in four horizontal rows of five stamps each, all differing one from another in various details; an inscription in Indian characters is embossed in the octagon; the outer frame of the octagon is composed of two lines. The plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is the same as that of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, the figures of value alone having been changed.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 20 "

Principal varieties:

a. EGAM instead of BEGAM.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

b. BEGAN instead of BEGAM.

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

c. BFCAM instead of BEGAM.

7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

B. Lithographed on white wove paper, the plate composed of 20 stamps in five horizontal rows of four stamps, all differing one from another; inscription in Indian characters embossed in octagon; the outside frame of octagon is formed of a single line; the plates of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna are identical, the value alone being changed.

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 20 "

Principal varieties:

a. BEGAN.

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

b. NAWAB instead of NAWAB.

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

c. EEGAM.

15 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

d. Inscription in octagon inverted.

17 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties18 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 20 "

January, 1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper; two plates composed of 20 stamps each in five horizontal rows of four stamps each, differing one from another; Indian inscription embossed in octagon.



Plate I.

- 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties
Variety: Inscription in octagon inverted.

Plate II.

- 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties
Variety: Inscription in octagon inverted.

22 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 20 varieties
 All the stamps on both these plates have the error EEGAM instead of BEGAM.

June, 1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Only one plate of this issue, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all differing one from another. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in centre, and all the stamps of this issue have the error BECAM instead of BEGAM.



- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pale red 32 varieties
 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown red 32 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB instead of NAWAB.
 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pale red
 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown red
 b. JAHN instead of JAHAN.
 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pale red
 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown red
 c. EECAM instead of BECAM.
 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pale red
 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ a brown red

1879-80.

Similar to preceding issue, two plates, one for each value, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all differing from one another; inscription in Indian characters embossed in the centre. All the stamps have the error "BECAM." A line of same color as the stamps frames the 32 varieties. On the Plate of $\frac{1}{4}$ a the value is in parenthesis.



1° Unperforated.

- 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ a yellow green 32 varieties
 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green 32 "
 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 "

Principal variety: SHAR instead of SHAH.

- 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ a yellow green
 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 2° Perforated 7 (done by hand).
 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ a yellow green 32 varieties
 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green 32 "
 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 "

Principal variety: SHAR instead of SHAH.

- 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ a yellow green
 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green

1881.

Same as preceding issue but type re-drawn and parenthesis is omitted. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each; inscription in Indian characters in the centre. Frame around the 32 varieties.



1° Unperforated.

- 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. NAWA instead of NAWAB.
 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 b. NAWAH.
 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green

2^o Perforated 7.

- 44
- $\frac{1}{4}$
- a blue green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. NAWA.
45 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
b. NAWAH.
46 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green

1881-82.

Same type as issue of January, 1878, lithographed on white wove paper, only one plate, composed of 24 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all different from one another; the same plate was used for all the values, the characters denoting the value alone having been changed. All the stamps have the error "BECAM." Inscription in Indian characters embossed in the centre.



- 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 24 varieties
48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 24 "
49 1a brown 24 "
50 2a blue 24 "
51 4a yellow 24 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB instead of NAWAB.
52 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black
53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
54 1a brown
55 2a blue
56 4a yellow
b. Indian inscription inverted.
57 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 24 varieties
58 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 24 "
59 1a brown 24 "
60 2a blue 24 "
61 4a yellow 24 "
c. Indian inscription embossed twice.
62 4a yellow 24 varieties
d. Without embossing.
63 1a brown 24 varieties

March, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper, one plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all different one from another; Indian inscription embossed in centre. The 32 stamps are framed and all the stamps have the error "BECAM."



Perforated 8.

- 64
- $\frac{1}{4}$
- a blue green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. JAN instead of JAHAN.
65 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
b. BECM instead of BECAM.
66 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
c. NWAB instead of NAWAB.
67 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
d. SHAHAN instead of SHAH JAHAN.
68 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
e. JN instead of JAHAN.
69 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
f. JAHA instead of JAHAN.
70 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green

April, 1884.

Same type as issue of 1879-80 but redrawn. The value is in parenthesis; the "N" of "JAHAN" is inverted, and below the "J" of "JAHAN" is a diagonal line instead of a comma. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, lithographed on white wove paper, inscription in Indian characters embossed in centre. The 32 varieties are framed.



Perforated 8.

- 71
- $\frac{1}{4}$
- a blue green 32 varieties

Principal variety: ANAWAB.

- 72
- $\frac{1}{4}$
- a blue green

June, 1884.

Lithographed on white wove paper, one plate of 32 stamps, composed of 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all different one from another; Indian inscription embossed in centre. The plate is the same for the two values except that the denomination of value has been changed. All the stamps are spelled BECAM. The stamps of the first two rows and the first at the right of the 3rd row have "N" of JAHAN inverted.

1^o Perforated 8.

- 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green 32 varieties
74 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black 32 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB.
 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 b. SAH.
 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 c. NAWA.
 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 d. JANAN.
 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 2° Unperforated.
 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green 32 varieties
 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black 32 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB.
 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 b. SAH.
 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 c. NAWA.
 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black
 d. JANAN.
 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ a blue green
 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black

1886.

A. Similar to preceding issue, but all the stamps have the "N" inverted and the value is closer to the inscription. One plate of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each; Indian inscription embossed in centre.

Lithographed on various papers.

I. Without frame around the 32 varieties.

1° White laid paper.

- 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green 32 varieties
 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green 32 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB.
 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 b. NAWAA.
 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 c. NAWA.
 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 d. NWABA BECAAM.
 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 e. NWABA.
 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green

2° White wove paper.

Unperforated.

- 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green 32 varieties
 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ a yellow green 32 "

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB.
 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green

- 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 b. NAWAA.
 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 c. NAWA.
 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 d. NWABA BECAM.
 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green
 e. NWABA.
 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ a grayish green
 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ a light green

3° White wove paper.

Perforated 7.

- 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. NWAB.
 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green
 b. NAWAA.
 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green
 c. NAWA.
 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green
 d. NWABA BECAAM.
 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green
 e. NWABA.
 122 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green

II. With frame around the 32 varieties.

1° White wove paper.

Unperforated.

- 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green 32 varieties

2° White wove paper.

Perforated 7.

- 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ a green 32 varieties

B. Type similar to preceding, lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all different one from another, all the "N's" are inverted, Indian inscription embossed in centre.

Unperforated.

- 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red, 32 varieties

Principal varieties.

- a. SAH.
 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
 b. NAWABA.
 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
 c. BEECAM.
 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

2° Perforated 7.

- 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. SAH.
 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
 b. NAWABA.
 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
 c. BEECAM.
 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

C. Type similar to 1881-82 issue, but let-

ters of inscription larger and all stamps have BECAN instead of BEGAM. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of four stamps each, all different one from another; frame around the 32 stamps; lithographed on white wove paper. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in octagon.



133 ½a pale red 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. BECAM.

134 ½a pale red

b. NWAB.

135 ½a pale red

c. Embossing inverted

136 ½a pale red 32 varieties

1886-89.

Type similar to 4a of issue of 1881-82 but re-touched, the letters of the inscription all being heavier, and the accent over the 2nd figure of value from the left is in octagon instead of in the bottom label. One plate, composed of 24 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Indian inscription embossed in octagon.



1° White laid paper.

Unperforated.

137 4a yellow 24 varieties

138 4a olive 24 "

Principal variety: EECAM.

139 4a yellow

140 4a olive

2° White laid paper.

Perforated 7. (1889)

141 4a yellow 24 varieties

142 4a olive 24 "

Principal variety: EECAM.

143 4a yellow

144 4a olive

3° Thin white wove paper.

Unperforated.

145 4a yellow 24 varieties

Principal variety: EECAM.

146 4a yellow

1889.

Type similar to ¼a of the issue of June 1884, but letters in angles smaller. None of the N's are inverted. One plate composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, lithographed on white wove paper. Indian inscription embossed in centre.



1° Unperforated.

147 ¼a blue green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. SAH.

148 ¼a blue green

b. NAWA.

149 ¼a blue green

c. Without embossing.

150 ¼a blue green, 32 varieties

2° Perforated 7.

151 ¼a blue green 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. SAH.

152 ¼a blue green

b. NAWA.

153 ¼a blue green

c. Without embossing.

154 ¼a blue green 32 varieties

February, 1889.

Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each, all different one from another; inscription in Indian characters embossed in octagon. The stamps have error BECAN instead of BECAM.



1° Unperforated.

155 ¼a black 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. EECAN.

156 ¼a black

- b. Embossing inverted.
 157 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 32 varieties
 2° Perforated 7.
 158 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. EECAN.
 159 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black
 b. Embossing inverted.
 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 32 varieties
 c. Unperforated vertically.
 161 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black
 1889.

Same type as 1a of 1881 issue but perforated 7. One plate, composed of 24 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Lithographed on white wove paper; inscription in Indian characters in octagon.

Perforated 7.

- 162 1a brown 24 varieties

Principal variety: NWB instead of NAWAB.

- 163 1a brown
 1890.

Same as preceding issue but type retouched. In the 1a the 2nd figure of value at the right enters into the octagon. Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate for each value, composed of 24 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Indian inscription embossed in octagon.



1° Unperforated.

- 164 1a brown 24 varieties
 165 4a yellow 24 "

Principal variety: EECAM.

- 166 1a brown
 167 4a yellow

2° Perforated 8.

- 168 1a brown 24 varieties
 169 4a yellow 24 "

Principal variety: EECAM

- 170 1a brown
 171 4a yellow

April, 1890.

Type similar to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, issue of February 1889, but re-touched. Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 24

stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in the centre. The accent on the 2nd figure of value from the left is in the octagon instead of the bottom label.

1° Unperforated.

- 172 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 24 varieties

2° Perforated 8.

- 173 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black 24 "

September, 1890.

Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 10 stamps in 5 horizontal rows of 2 stamps each, all different one from another. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in the centre.



1° Unperforated.

- 174 8a blue 10 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. HAH.
 175 8a blue
 b. JABAN.
 176 8a blue

2° Perforated 8.

- 177 8a blue 10 varieties

Principal varieties:

- a. HAH.
 178 8a blue
 b. JABAN.
 179 8a blue

November, 1890.

Type similar to 2 annas of issue of 1881-82 but retouched. The letters of inscription are smaller. Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 24 stamps in 6 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in centre.

1° Unperforated.

- 180 2a greenish blue 24 varieties

Principal variety: BEECAM.

- 181 2a greenish blue

2° Perforated 7.

- 183 2a greenish blue 24 varieties

Principal variety: BEECAM.

- 184 2a greenish blue

April, 1891.

Type similar to $\frac{1}{2}$ a of 1886 issue but re-touched and BECAN corrected to BECAM. Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal

rows of 4 stamps each. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in octagon.

1° Unperforated.

185 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

EECAM.

186 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

b. Without embossing.

187 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

2° Perforated 7.

188 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. EECAM

189 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

b. Without embossing.

190 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

1891.

Type similar to $\frac{1}{4}$ a issue of 1889. Lithographed on white wove paper. One plate, composed of 32 stamps in 8 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. All the stamps have error NWAB instead of NAWAB. Inscription in Indian characters embossed in centre.

1° Unperforated.

191 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

Principal variety: Inverted "N".

192 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

2° Perforated 7.

193 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red 32 varieties

Principal variety: Inverted "N"

194 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

September, 1891.

Type similar to the issue of 1890. Lithographed on white laid paper.

1° Unperforated.

195 8a greenish blue 10 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. HAH.

196 8a greenish blue

b. JABAN.

197 8a greenish blue

2° Perforated 7.

198 8a greenish blue 10 varieties

Principal varieties:

a. HAH.

199 8a greenish blue

b. JABAN.

200 8a greenish blue

Bhore.

Currency same as in India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1879.

Hand stamped on thin grayish laid paper. Sizes: $\frac{1}{2}$ a 32x25 mm, 1a 31x25 mm.



1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red

2 1a red

1884.

Hand stamped in black on thin colored laid paper.



3 2a black, lilac paper

4 4a " rose "

5 8a " green "

6 1r " yellow "

Bikapur.

Currency same as in India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880.

Typographed on white wove paper.



- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ a black
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
3 1a red

1884.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size



- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a red
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a red
6 1a red

Chamba.

Currency same as in India.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Stamps of the regular issue of India of
1882 85 surcharged horizontally **CHAMBA STATE**

1886.

Watermarked star.



Perforated 14.

- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
2 1a brown " "
3 2a blue " "
4 4a olive "

Varieties :

a. 8 STATE

- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
6 1a brown " "
7 2a blue " "
8 4a olive " "

b. STATE

- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
10 1a brown " "
11 2a blue " "
12 4a olive " "

1888.

Watermarked star.



Perforated 14.

- 13 3a orange, black surcharge
14 8a mauve " "
15 1r gray " "

Varieties: STATE.

- 16 3a orange, black surcharge
17 8a mauve " "

1890.

1° Watermarked star.



Perforated 14.

- 18 12a brown, red paper, black surcharge
2° Watermarked elephant's head.



Perforated 14.

- 19 6a yellow brown, black surcharge

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Stamps of the regular issues of Chamba
surcharged horizontally **SERVICE**

August, 1886.

Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

- 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 52 1a brown " "
 53 4a olive " "

Varieties:

a. STATE

- 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 55 1a brown " "
 56 4a olive " "

b. STATE.

- 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 58 1a brown " "
 59 4a olive " "

c. Double surcharge

- 60 1a brown, black surcharge

1888.

Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

- 61 2a blue, black surcharge
 62 8a mauve " "
 63 1r gray " "

Varieties: STATE.

- 64 2a blue, black surcharge
 65 8a mauve " "

1890.

1^o Watermarked star.

Perforated 14.

- 66 3a orange, black surcharge
 67 12a brown, red paper, black surcharge
 2^o Watermarked elephant's head.

Perforated 14.

- 68 6a yellow brown, black surcharge

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes of the 1883 issue of India, surcharged in black **CHAMBA STATE** over the stamp and sun with rays, in green, below the stamp.



White laid paper.

Shape 3.

Size 118x66 mm.

- 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black and green surcharge
 1888.

Envelope of 1881-87 issue, surcharged in

black **CHAMBA STATE** over the stamp and sun with halo below the stamp.



White laid paper.

Shape 3.

Size 118x66 mm.

- 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ a green, black surcharge
 103 1a brown " "

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

1888.

Registration Envelope of India surcharged in black **CHAMBA STATE** over the stamp and sun with halo below the stamp.



Size 133x83 mm.

White wove paper linen lined.

- 151 2a ultramarine, black surcharge

COCHIN.

Currency: 1 PUTTAN=80.02 U. S. Currency

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

April 1st, 1892.

Lithographed on grayish wove paper, varying in thickness.



on white laid paper. Size 119x93 mm.



Size

Perforated 12.

- 1 ½p yellow
- 2 ½p orange
- 3 1p magenta
- 4 2p violet

ENVELOPES.

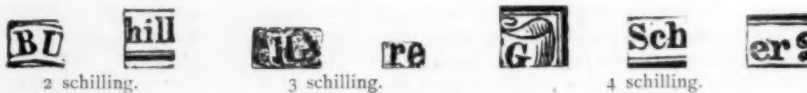
April 1st, 1892.

Stamp lithographed in upper right corner

- 51 ½p deep yellow
- 52 1p magenta
- 53 2p violet

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MARKS ON THE GENUINE HAMBURG STAMPS.

As described in *American Journal of Philately*, June, 1892.



1 ¼ schilling, 1866.

1 ½ schilling, 1866.



Reprint.



Genuine.



Genuine.



Reprint.

STAMPS OF VICTORIA.

(Written for *Vindin's Monthly*)

BY DAVID H. HILL.

(Continued from Page 129.)

The number of stamps supplied to the Post Office by Messrs. Calvert Bros., under their contract of 21st January, 1857, was 2,001,600 penny, 1,002,000 twopenny, and 2,002,800 fourpenny. The penny and fourpenny stamps were all taken into stock before the end of March, and the twopenny during the two following months. The accounts for payment show that the formes constructed by Messrs. Calvert Bros., contained one hundred and twenty electrotypes, not one hundred, as given in their agreement. This is also confirmed by the quantities shown in the Stamp Ledgers as taken into stock during later contracts.

In April, 1857, the Post Office Department, which had been under control of the Treasurer since November, 1855, when the new Constitution was granted, was placed under the charge of a new Ministerial head, the Hon. W. H. F. Mitchell, a member of the Legislative Council and of the Government, being appointed on 29th April under the title of Postmaster-General of Victoria. In consequence of this change of administration, Capt. McCrae, who had been permanent head of the Department since January, 1851, retired from the service. He was succeeded on 1st September, 1857, by Mr. William Turner, as Secretary, to the Post Office Department.

It was not until the year 1857, that the advantage of having the sheets of stamps perforated took a practical shape with the Post Office authorities. In January, 1856, Mr. N. French wrote to the Department, drawing attention to the convenience of perforation, and submitting a specimen, at the same time offering to do the work for about 3d. a sheet, a charge which was probably considered very high, seeing that some of the sheets contained only fifty stamps. The style of perforation proposed was similar to that known as *perce en pointe*, and gauged about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Mr. French's offer was not accepted, but in January of the following year, when Messrs. Calvert Bros' contract was approved, they were asked to give an estimate for perforating the stamps. Some correspondence ensued, and in reply to a letter to the firm, asking them to furnish a statement of the probable cost of perforating the sheets, "according to the manner in which the English Stamps are separated," Mr. Samuel Calvert wrote on 12th June as follows:—"The cost of perforation will be according to the variety of sizes of stamps, and also the quantity to be done, each size requiring a separate perforating plate. I will, however, undertake to provide the fittings and machinery necessary for perforating the sheets, in such a manner that each stamp may be easily separated, a specimen of which I will forward; and according to my knowledge of what will be necessary for the stamps you have in stock, I estimate the cost at say for 10,000,000 stamps, 5d. per thousand, £208 6s. 8d.; a lesser quantity, 6d. per thousand. What I am proposing will be perfectly effectual, though not exactly similar to the English perforation, the machine for which I understand to have alone cost several hundred pounds. My estimate of 5d. per thousand is inclusive of all cost, and might perhaps be reduced if I am successful in an experiment now under trial. The specimen enclosed with Calvert's letter is the ordinary roulette perforation, known as *perce en ligne*, and has very fine points, gauging about $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The question appears to have remained in abeyance till August, when Mr. S. S. Ritchie, a merchant, wrote to the Department stating

that he had secured letters patent in the colony for perforating paper and pasteboard by machinery, and offered either to provide a suitable machine at a cost of £40, and to charge a royalty of 2d., per thousand on all stamps perforated, or to perforate by contract the stamps on hand for 6d. per thousand. It was then decided to call for tenders for the work, and the advertisement was then inserted in the *Gazette* :

"General Post Office, "Melbourne, 5th August, 1857.

"Machines for Perforating Postal Stamps.

Tenders are invited from persons having machines capable of perforating stamps in the same manner as is practised with regard to post office stamps in England.

"1. Persons tendering are requested to state what they will undertake the perforation at per 1,000 (thousand) stamps.

"2. At what cost they will undertake to provide a machine capable of performing the required work.

"Any particulars which may be required may be had on application at the General Post Office.

"Tenders to be deposited at the General Post Office at or before 11 a. m. of Monday, the 24th August.

"By His Excellency's command.

"W. H. F. Mitchell, Postmaster-General."

Three tenders were received for this service, and Mr. Samuel Calvert obtained the contract at the rate of 5d. per thousand stamps. Comparatively few stamps appear to have been rouletted by Mr. Calvert under this contract, and no account for payment seems to have been rendered.

A hand machine for rouletting the stamps was supplied to the Post-Office on 17th August by Mr. Thomas Raymond, an engineer and machinist, of Melbourne, for use at the stamp window, General Post-Office. The price was £11, and the account for payment states : "Making machine for cutting stamps, with 7 circular steel cutters, and 7 sets of shifting washers to cut different sizes, and hardwood block to cut on." This rouletter was not much used, probably on account of the washers having to be re-arranged in order to perforate the sheet both ways. The following description of the machine has been supplied to me through the courtesy of the Government Printer :—The Rolling-pin rouletter, as it was called, consists of an iron spindle with a wooden handle at each end, similar in shape to the handles of an ordinary rolling pin, and seven circular steel cutters like spurs arranged between the handles, and separated from each other at equal distances by iron tubular washers. The spindle is 14½ inches long, and the central portion of it, 6 inches in length, is half an inch in diameter, while the remaining 4½ inches at each end, over which the handles are fixed, tapers from ¾-inch diameter next the central portion to ¼-inch diameter at the ends, forming shoulders with the central portion for the handles to be fixed against. The handles, which are hollow to allow the spindle ends to pass through them, are 4½-inches long, and vary in diameter to suit the hand, being about one inch at the thickest part; they have brass caps or ferrules on one end, and iron washers on the other. One of them is firmly fixed to one end of the spindle which passes through it, and is rivetted over the iron washer, while the other is movable, and can be fixed by a nut which screws on a worm at the other end of the spindle. The circular steel cutters are 3-16 inch by 1¼ inch diameter at the cutting edges, having 44 teeth of 1-16 inch in width, with gaps of 1-50 inch between them (approximate measurement). The iron washers are ⅝-inch

diameter by $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in length respectively, according as they are used for the sides, or top and bottom of the stamps, having to be changed in each case. In using the rouletter the sheet of stamps was laid upon a block of boxwood, planed perfectly true on the upper surface, and about two inches thick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 12 inches long; the rouletter being rolled firmly over the sheet so that the cutters came between the rows of stamps, two rolls each way being required to complete a sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps.

This rouletter appears to gauge about $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 mm. I have been informed that another rouletter, consisting of one wheel affixed to a handle, was also in use for a time at the stamp window of the General Post Office, but I have not learned any further particulars.

In November, 1857, tenders were called in the *Government Gazette* for a further supply of Penny and Four-penny stamps.

"General Post Office, "Melbourne, 25th Nov., 1857.

"Postage Stamps.

"Tenders are hereby invited from persons willing to undertake the printing of all the undermentioned postage stamps, from plates now in the possession of the Postmaster-General, and for gumming and perforating the same.

"The contractor will be required to commence the work immediately, and to deliver the stamps in such numbers, and at such times, as may be deemed necessary.

"Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General, endorsed "Tender for Postage Stamps," will be received until 11 a.m. of Tuesday, the 8th of December next.

"Any further information can be obtained on application at the General Post Office, Melbourne.

"Stamps Required.

"Two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) Fourpenny Stamps.

"Two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) Penny Stamps.

"By His Excellency's command,

"W. H. F. MITCHELL, Postmaster-General."

For the above, seven tenders were offered, that of Mr. Samuel Calvert being accepted to print, gum and perforate the stamps for the sum of £285. Mr. Calvert supplied 2,483,754 penny and 503,400 fourpenny under this contract, but was unable to complete it, and on 22d June, 1858, a tender was accepted from Mr. Francis W. Robinson to print, gum and perforate 2,000,000 fourpenny stamps, at the price of £125, being at the rate 1s. 3d. per thousand. Mr. Robinson completed this contract on 6th August following, the number of fourpenny stamps supplied being 2,097,480.

On 28th July, 1858, Mr. Robinson entered into a contract to provide 2,500,000 twopenny stamps at 1s 4d per thousand. This was finished on 20th October, the number supplied being 2,500,080.

On 8th December a contract for the supply of 4,000,000 penny stamps at 1s. 4d per thousand was undertaken by Mr. Robinson, and on 9th February, 1859, a contract for 1,000,000 Fourpenny stamps at the same rate. The latter, to the number of 1000,080 were all delivered by 16th March, 1859.

In this month a new arrangement with respect to the printing of the stamps was decided upon, the Post Office Department purchasing the whole of Mr. Robinson's plant and material for the sum of £200, and he at the same time

entering into a contract for "Performing all work required for the complete preparation of postage stamps from 14th March to 31st December, 1859, for the sum of £335.

The printing plant, &c., consisted of an Albion Press, Adams Press, patent perforating machine, copying press, roller mould, iron inking table, scales and weights, marble slab and marble filter pans and tubs, wire sieve, rule cutter, glazed boards, case and type, extending roller frame and 5 stocks, electro-typing apparatus, vyce, sundry tools, furniture, pair of quarto chases, quotations and leads, 480 lbs. gum arabic, 3 reams double crown paper, 8 reams double news, 10 lbs. pink ink, and 10 lbs. green ink.

Mr. Robinson had delivered 1,479,960 penny stamps under his contract of December, 1858, before the new arrangement took place. The number and denomination of the stamps supplied by him from 14th March to 31st December, was 2,171,880 Penny, and 1,782,000 Fourpenny. Mr. Robinson was appointed Printer of Postage Stamps at a fixed salary from the 1st January, 1860, and the printing of the stamps thenceforward to the end of 1885 was done by the Post Office Department.

As this completes the period during which the stamps were printed under contract, I propose in my next contribution to particularize more fully the issues already enumerated.

Appended is a list of the contracts accepted.

(To be continued.)

COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A SERIES TO BE ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps to be furnished by the American Bank-note Company of New York under a contract signed yesterday. The denominations of all of the series have not yet been fully determined upon, but they will embrace all of the present series and probably some others. The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as wide, the increased size being thought necessary in order properly to display the illustrations. These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus, and several of the illustrations have been already decided upon. They are the "Discovery of America by Columbus—First Sight of Land;" "Columbus's Fleet at Sea," from *Revista de la Marina*; "Landing of Columbus," after the Van der Lyn picture in the United States Capitol; "The Santa Maria," after Alfred HARRISSE; "Columbus Asking Aid of Queen Isabella;" "Columbus Reciting the Story of his Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return from His First Voyage." On one of the denominations will appear a portrait of Columbus.

The entire series will probably be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series. It is expected that the net revenue to the Government from the sale of these stamps will be very large, and that their sale to collectors will largely exceed any previous issue. It is also believed that this issue will stimulate interest in the World's Fair abroad and at home.—*Evening Post*.

THE SYRACUSE POST OFFICE 45 YEARS AGO.

I entered the Syracuse Post Office in November, 1847. Wm. W. Teall was the Post Master. The force employed in the office consisted of six clerks; occasionally an extra clerk would be employed temporarily.

Prepayment of postage on letters was optional with the sender. The rate of postage at that time was 5c for single letters under 300 miles; 10c for over 300.

This often led to bitter disputes as to the proper charges. By one route a letter would go over 300 miles to reach destination; by another it would be less than 300. For instance: During the summer season letters from Syracuse for offices in Connecticut would go by Hudson River boats to N. Y. and reach destination by a route over 300 miles. In the winter time the same letters would go via Albany, Boston and Albany and Houstonic Railroad to destination by a route less than 300 miles.

The system of making up mails required vastly more labor than the present system does.

The system of optional payment of postage made it necessary to keep full detailed accounts of mails *sent* and mails *received*. All letters sent from any given office were accompanied by a "Way Bill," made up something like this:

Account of Mails sent from Syracuse to Albany March 26, 1848.

No. of Letters.	Free.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Rate.	Amount	Amount.
20		20		5	\$1.00	
20		10		10	2.00	
10			10			\$1.00
10			5			50
2	2					
					\$3.00	\$1.50

WM. W. TEALL, P. M.

All the letters from any given office to any other office were so entered, then wrapped in strong paper and addressed to the office for which they were intended.

The same work had to be gone through when there was only one letter for a given destination as if there were 100 letters, way billed entered in account of mails sent, wrapped in paper.

Before mailing, all the way bills were entered in the account of mails sent. These accounts were kept on large folio sheets of paper made up in blank form; the blanks filled so as to be a transcript of the way bills. These accounts were made out in duplicate; one was kept by the Post Master, the other was sent, at the end of the quarter (3 months), with the quarterly statement, to the Post Office Dept. at Washington.

The account of mails received was kept on blanks similar to those of mails sent. On these blanks were transcribed the way bills accompanying all mails received at each respective office and formed part of the quarterly report.

I believe it would be next to impossible to perform the mail service of the country with its mass of business if the same system was in force that was in force forty years ago. Reduced rate of postage, together with the greatly in-

creased business of the country has so multiplied the correspondence that it would be, to say the least, impracticable to work under the old system.

The amount of paper used for way bills, blanks for statements of mails *sent* and mails *received* would be enormous, then add the paper used for wrappers, one can hardly conjecture the amount of expenditure necessary if the business were done now under the old system.

Think of the force required to enter accounts upon the blanks for mails *sent* and mails *received*, to wrap the letters with the proper way bills and then add the Post Office address outside of the wrapper.

Take the New York Post Office for instance, what an army of clerks would be added to the already large force employed in that office. What a large addition to the room would be required. I might mention the additional article of twine required to tie up the larger packages—it used to be very large; it would be increased many fold now if the old system prevailed.

I think I have told you most of what pertained to the general work of the post office forty years ago. The Post Master was accountable to the Government for all the apparent receipts of the office.

If at the end of a quarter there was a deficit of cash, the Post Master had to make it up.

If the Post Master was a careless or bad or negligent business man, the consequences of such want of care or of system fell upon him.

The currency of the country at the time I speak of was far different from what it is now.

Gold one scarcely ever saw except it might be displayed in small sums in the broker's window.

Well-to-do people kept a few pieces as heirlooms or curiosities, which were occasionally brought out from their hiding places to be shown to those who never possessed a gold piece.

The subsidiary money in circulation—what we call “change”—consisted of some United States coin, such as coppers, one-half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars; Mexican dollars, five francs, old Spanish and English sixpences, shillings and quarters, also Spanish pistareens and occasionally crowns, one-half crowns, guildens, &c.

The paper money was mostly New York State bank bills; though much money of other States was in circulation. All or any of the above—coin or paper—was received for postage. Anything that was called money was taken. The receipts at the Syracuse Post Office were all paid in at the delivering windows and left for the time in the open case immediately below the windows. Any one in the office, even visitors, had free access to this change drawer. Once or twice a day the Post Master would look in and take the paper money but there was no system about it. No check upon any one. No way of determining what the daily cash receipts were. Once a quarter he had to account to the Government for what there was against the office. The General Post Office at Washington arrived at the amount due it from the Post Master by the account rendered of mails *sent* and mails *received*.

The amount of postage paid on letters *sent*, the amount collected on unpaid letters *received* made up the cash receipts. Once a quarter letters not called for were sent to the “dead” letter office, and whatever amount was charged to an office on account of “dead” letters was credited back to the office.

Everything was conducted in a very loose and unbusiness like manner.

The result was that every quarter when the accounts were made up and returns made to the Department at Washington there was a great row and the Post Office at Syracuse was a very hot place. My recollection is that the cash was short from 200 to 300 dollars almost every quarter.

I cannot state whether stamps came into use while I was in that office or not. It seems to me that there was a change about the beginning of 1850. After the spring of 1849 I was in the office only temporarily to take the place of some absentee. I am quite sure that stamps were used to some extent. I think about this time the postage was reduced to 5c for all distances.

I can well remember the time when the rate was $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, 25 and $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. Letters were not rated in accordance with their weight, but according to the number of pieces. Envelopes were not used but the letter sheet was so folded as to tuck it and then seal or wafer it.

If one wished to send one, two, or any number of bank bills in a letter to pay for anything, an additional postage was charged for each note or separate piece of paper. This led to the use of the large sheets of "fool's cap" and letter paper. There were no express companies in those days and mails were the only medium of interchange between different sections of the country.

Another thing this led to, was the opportunity to "get square" with any one who had a spite against another. He would mail from some distant point a letter, say from a point where "single" postage would be 25c marked quadruple—an unpaid letter. The postage would be \$1.00. Perhaps the letter would be marked "important" or "in great haste." The receiver would find three or four strips of brown paper, with the information from the sender that when the postage was paid they would be even.

I have been looking over a few letters, the first that I ever received. I enclose part of one from my father which he sent me in 1844. He wanted to send me a draft. You will see that he wrote it on the same sheet on which he wrote the letter, so as to make it subject to only "single" postage, $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.

I have a letter mailed by _____ mailed in Philadelphia and addressed to my eldest brother, who was a student in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., and dated March 26, 1829, on which the postage as marked, was $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. This letter consists of one single sheet of letter paper.

I do not now think of any other items that are of exceptional interest in connection with postal matters, unless it may be that of compensation for services. A 12 year old boy would hardly open and close an office now days for the salary I received.

We opened the office, or rather we began the work at 6 o'clock A. M. and distributed such mails as had arrived during the night and the early hours of the morning. The delivery was opened at 6:30 and closed at 9 in the evening and much of the time there would be an hour's work in making up the mails, writing up the accounts of mails sent and received after the office was closed.

Yours, etc.,

WM. R. STRONG.

RETURN POSTAL CARDS WILL SOON BE ON SALE.

DESIGNS APPROVED FOR TWO FORMS, THE DOMESTIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL--TO BE READY ABOUT OCTOBER 15.

Washington, Sept. 29.—About October 15 the new return postal card will be placed on sale at all post offices. The two designs, one for the domestic and the other for the International postal union service, have been approved by Postmaster General Wanamaker, and the work of printing and distributing the cards will be pushed with vigor.

The half of the double card containing the message to which a reply is desired, is three and a half inches wide by five and a half inches long. At the top of the card and a little to the left of the centre are engraved in three lines, one above the other, the words:—"Postal Card with Paid Reply," "United States of America," and in smaller type, "This Side is for Address Only." In the right hand upper corner is a vignette of General Grant encircled by a frame bearing at the top the legend, "Message Card" and at the bottom "One Cent." At the lower left hand corner are the words, "Detach Annexed Card for Answer."

The whole is enclosed in a tasty border. The face of the return card, in general effect, is similar to the message card. Instead, however, of the word "Postal Card With Paid Reply" at the top of the card, are the words "Reply Postal Card." over the vignette of General Grant the words "Reply Card" are substituted for "Message Card"

The international card is somewhat smaller than that for domestic use. In the border at the top of the card appear the words "Postal card with paid reply" and their French translation "Carte postale avec reponse payée." A design at the top of the card contains the words, "Universal Postal Union" and "United States of America" with their French equivalents. A liberty head occupies the right hand upper corner with the legend "Two cents."

In all other essential particulars the domestic and the international cards are very similar. Black ink will be used on both. The message card and the card for reply form one piece of cardboard folded together and creased on a line between the two where they are to be separated when the reply is sent. (*Evening Telegram.*)

THE UNPAID LETTER STAMPS OF MEXICO.

(Translated from *Le Timbre Poste.*)

We present herewith a letter which the Postmaster of Mexico has written to Messrs. Barral & Diaz of that city, in response to a demand for information on the subject of the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Mexico.

ADMINISTRATION OF POSTS OF THE GENERAL DISTRICT,

Mexico, D. F.

"In response to a letter which you have addressed to me under date of today, I beg to inform you that I know the stamps "Falta de Porte" as to which you have asked for information, and I know them to be stamps issued by the Bureaus of the cities you speak of. As to their legality, I have no doubt that we, the postmasters, have the right to issue these stamps for the Interior Postal Service, although our laws and regulations do not give us the right to use this means for unpaid correspondence. However, the General Director of Posts has sanctioned the different issues of "Falta de Porte" stamps, which the chief of the Bureaus named by you have put in circulation, and the said General Direction has been so well satisfied with the system that next year they will, indoubtably, establish it in all the Bureaus of the Republic by means of a general issue.

The first post office which issued these stamps was that of Irapuato, a short time after which the office at Vera Cruz procured a small quantity of stamps from the office of Irapuato and when this quantity was used up, they issued a new one. Recognizing the advantages of the new system, I asked my colleague in Irapuato for a small quantity of his stamps. He sent me

2,000, different in design from the first ones and distinguished from these by an ornamental letter "T" in the centre and the word "Centavos" in place of CTS.

The reason for his sending me the new stamps instead of the old ones was that the stock of the old ones had already been exhausted.

At the beginning of last year the Postmaster of Celaya adopted the system of "Falta de Porte" stamps, making an issue of the value of 20 Centavos, and as the stamps which I had received from Irapuato were almost exhausted, I asked for 3,000 from Celaya, which I used in my office.

After these were exhausted I was convinced by experience of the advantages of the system, and for the use of my Bureau, I issued new "Falta de Porte" stamps of the design of one of the samples that you have sent me. This issue consisted of 10,000 stamps of 20 Centavos, which is the amount usually to be collected on unpaid letters from the interior, 3,000 of 8 Centavos, which is the amount usually to be collected on city letters, and 5,000 without value in which the tax to be collected was written in ink when it was neither 8 nor 20 Centavos.

After this explanation, I believe that I have satisfied your inquiries, and I have no objection to your making use of this letter."

Mexico, July 26th, 1892.

The ADMINISTRATOR OF POSTS,

L. NAVA.

This Administrator of Posts appears to us exceptionally *au fait* as to what occurs outside of his bureau, and besides he has an extraordinary method for using unpaid letter stamps. These are usually intended as a control on the amounts to be collected. The Administrator of Posts of Mexico, on the other hand employs stamps without value, in which the amount is added with pen and ink. Under this system, what becomes of the control, without figuring the guarantee to which the public is entitled? This is a mystery which it will be difficult to solve.

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

AUSTRIA.—Our publishers have shown us the current Newspaper Stamps, with varieties of perforation that might rejoice the heart of any specialist.



$\frac{1}{2}$ kr, green; perforated 7, 8, 9, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$

The last appears to be perforated only at the sides, and imperf. at top and bottom.



(1kr), lilac; perforated 7x9, 9, 11, 11½, 12

" 6½, 7½, 10, 10½ vertically only.

" 12, 12½, horizontally only

" 8½ on one side, 9 on the other and imperf. horizontally

Also a pair perf. 11 at top, bottom, and one side, and imperf. between the two stamps and at one side.

—*The Monthly Journal.*

BAHAMAS.—Mr. Watson has shown us the new 1 penny card, single and reply; they are of the same type as the 1½p of preceding issue.

Postal Card.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE



BAHAMAS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



1p carmine, buff

1x1p carmine, buff F1

BARBADOS.—Mr. Baeza sends us a list of a few varieties of the provisional ½p stamps not yet chronicled by us.

HALF . PENN

ALF - PENNY H

ALF . PENNY

LF - PENNY H

LF - PENNY HA

ALF - PENNY HA

PENNY - HALF

Double surcharge.

BELGIUM.—According to *der Philatelist* the 10c reply cards are now issued in the same shape as the 5c reply card chronicled last month, the distance between the two stamps being now 13 mm.

Postal Card.

10x10c carmine, blue F1 modified shape

BRAZIL.—We have received the new 500 reis; Mr. Noel has sent us the current 100 reis, printed in deep ultramarine and red.

Adhesives.



Perforated 13
100r deep ultramarine and red
500r olive green

BULGARIA.—Mr. Witt has shown us the current 15s perforated 11½.
Adhesive.



Perforated 11½.
15s orange

CAPE GOOD HOPE.—We illustrate its ½ penny card chronicled by us last month.

POST CARD
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



CEYLON.—*Le Timbre Poste* announces the issue of two provisional 3c stamps made by surcharging the current 4 and 28c stamps, respectively, "3 cents."

Adhesives.



Provisional issue.

Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown and C. A.
3c on 28c slate, black surcharge
3c on 4c violet rose, black surcharge

CHILI.—We hear from pretty good sources that this country will shortly issue stamps of 15, 25c and 1 peso, which are now being manufactured by the American Bank Note Company. The *Postal Card* announces the issue of 6 official cards; they are lithographed in black on various colored cards. Ornamental frame 141x89 mm. The stamp, which represents no value, is in upper right corner and has the Chilean arms, surmounted by a bust of Columbus in a central oval, surrounding which is another oval with "Correos" above and "Chile" below the central figure. The four corners of the stamp are composed of shields with star.

Inscription in upper centre "Tarjeta de Servicio," in curve with fancy ornament below.

In the upper left corner is a double circle bearing the inscription "Administracion P pal De Correos-Santiago," with a locomotive in the centre.

Official Cards.

No value, black on orange
 " blue green
 " pale green
 " greenish white

No value, brown gray
 " salmon
 " rose

Variety:

Bluish highly glazed face, unglazed white back, no circle and locomotive in upper right corner.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The new 2c stamp, chronicled in June last, has already been superseded by another of the same type, but printed in green; a new 20c stamp has also been issued. An official cubiertas issued in 1885 has just reached us. The *Weekly Stamp News* announces the issue of a new too late stamp.

We have just heard of the issue of new 50c, 1, 5 and 10 pesos stamps, but do not as yet know the colors.

Adhesive.

Perforated 13.
 2c green

Too late Stamp.

Perforated.
 2½c purple, pink paper
Official Cubiertas.



Perforated 10½.
 20c brown, blue paper

Estados Unidos de Colombia.

SERVICIO POSTAL INTERIOR. N° 4

CERTIFICACION OFICIAL.

Salio de Barbacoas en 17 de

de 1885

Remite.

Santander.—Mr. Ferroni has forward us a new Santander stamp.
Adhesive.



Perforated 13.
5c red on pinkish

EGYPT.—We have received the smaller size of the 2pia envelopes surcharged "5 milliemes."

Envelopes.

Provisional issue.



Size 145x111 mm.
5m on 2 pia orange, black surcharge, bluish laid paper

FIJI.—Mr. Turner informs us that the current 1 penny stamp will shortly be issued with surcharge "5d."

FRENCH COLONIES.—*New Caledonia.*—*La Revue Philatélique* chronicles the following stamps surcharged diagonally in black "N^{LE} CALEDONIE."



Unperforated.
35c black on orange.
1fr bronze green on straw



Perforated.

- 5c green on greenish
- 10c black on lavender
- 15c blue
- 20c red on green
- 25c black on rose
- 30c brown on bistre
- 75c carmine on rose
- 1fr bronze green on straw

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. W. H. Cheney has shown us a $\frac{1}{2}$ penny envelope stamp, embossed on white laid paper. As we have only seen the upper right corner of the envelope, we do not know in what size they have been issued; neither do we know if they are to be had at the Post-office, or if they are only manufactured to order.

Messrs. Harold Frederic and F. Plugge have sent us the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence, which we shall illustrate next month.

Adhesive.

Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ p carmine, centre green

Envelope.



$\frac{1}{2}$ p rose, white laid paper

HONDURAS.—Mr. Seebeck has sent us a set of the new issue of adhesives, envelopes, wrappers and Postal cards.

Adhesives.



Perforated 12.

- 1c slate blue
- 2c deep blue
- 5c yellow green
- 10c blue green
- 20c red
- 25c bistre
- 30c ultramarine
- 40c orange
- 50c chocolate
- 75c carmine
- 1p mauve

Envelopes.

Amber Paper.

- 5c dark green, size 153x 90 mm.
 10c dark blue " 158x 92 mm.
 20c carmine " 182x 96 mm.
 25c deep brown " 240x106 mm.

Wrappers.

Buff paper.

Size 170x280 mm.

- 1c slate
 2c carmine
 5c dark green
 10c dark blue

Postal Cards.

- 2c dark green, buff
 2x2c dark green, buff F 2



3c dark blue, *buff*
 3x3c dark blue, *buff* F 2

BAMRA AND BHOPAL.—The illustrations of the stamps of these countries will be sent to our subscribers with next month's Journal.

LIBERIA.—We have just received the entire current set surcharged OFFICIAL in diamond type. The new 3c postal card has reached us at the same time.

Official Stamps.

Regular issues surcharged OFFICIAL

Perforated.

1c vermillion,	surcharged horizontally in black
2c blue	" " "
4c green and black	" vertically in carmine
6c bluish green	" horizontally in black
8c brown and black	" " in carmine
12c rose	" vertically in black
16c lilac	" " "
24c olive green on yellow p	" horizontally "
32c greenish blue	" vertically "
1d blue and black	" horizontally "
2d brown on yellow p	" " "
5d black and red	" " in carmine

Postal Card.

3c blue and red, *buff*

LUXEMBURG.—One of our correspondents writes us that the stamps of the 1875 issue (coat of arms) surcharged *S. P.* in small caps are still in use and prepay the official correspondence with countries in the Postal Union while the current stamps with same surcharge are only used for official correspondence in the Grand Duchy.

MEXICO.—We have received the 6c watermarked *CORREOS EUM.*

Adhesives.



Perforated 14. Watermarked.
6c scarlet

NETHERLANDS.—We have received the following Official Cards.



No value, black, *rose*, plain back
 “ “ “ dotted back



No value, black, *pale blue*, F1.

ORANGE FREE STATES.—Another provisional 1 penny card has been issued; this time it is the 3p stamp surcharged “1d” which is pasted on a white card and then surcharged in black with the Coat of Arms. One of our correspondents has sent us some telegraph stamps which were used postally in 1891.

Telegraph Stamps used postally:

1° surcharged **TELEGRAAF** in violet on regular issues of postage stamps.



Perforated.

1p brown, violet surcharge

6p rose " "

5sh green " "

2° surcharged **TELEGRAAF** in violet on revenue stamps.



Perforated.

1sh brown violet, violet surcharge

1sh gray " "

3° Surcharged **T F** in black on regular issues of Postage stamps.



Perforated.

1p brown, black surcharge

6p rose, " "

1sh orange " "

4° surcharged **T F** in black on revenue stamp.



Perforated

1sh on 7sh violet, black surcharge

Postal Card

Provisional issue.

1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, *white*

PORTUGAL.—To the stamps of the new type already chronicled, we can add the following.

Adhesives.

Perforated 12½.

15r chocolate

20r pale lilac

ROUMANIA.—Mr. Witt has shown us the current 5b perforated 11½ instead of 13.

Le Collectionneur de Timbre Poste announces the issue of a wrapper of 1½b, the stamp of which is of the same type as stamp on the Postal Cards of 1890 issue; the same paper announces also the issue of a Letter card of 15b and the probable issue of stamps of 1 leu and 2 lei.

Adhesives.

Perforated 11½.

5b sea green

Wrapper.

1½b black

Letter Card.

15b brown, gray

SHANGHAI.—Mr. D. Benjamin has sent us a provisional 2 cent stamp made by surcharging the current 5c rose with new value; this stamp was issued on August 3d and was in use only 5 days; 1500 of these stamps were issued.

*Adhesives.**Provisional issue.*

Perforated 15. Unwatermarked.

2c on 5c rose, blue surcharge

SURINAM.—We have received two provisional stamps of 2½, of which one is made by surcharging the current 50c stamp in black "2½ cent", while the other is a type set affair in two colors. Several of our European contemporaries chronicle also a provisional 1c made by surcharging the current 2½c.

Adhesives.
Provisional issue.



Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c black and orange



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 1c on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c rose, black surcharge
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ c on 50c orange black surcharge

TONGA.—The 1 and 2p stamps are now surcharged with two small stars, in order to prevent forgery of the surcharges on these stamps, namely the 4 and 8 pence.

Adhesives.



Watermarked N. Z. and Star. Perforated.
 1p rose, black surcharge
 2p violet, “ “

VENEZUELA.—We have been informed that this country contemplates the issue of a new set of stamps up to 5 pesos.

WURTEMBERG.—The unperforated 2 marks chronicled recently appears to be simply a proof.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor of recent date, I send you a copy of the letter in my possession, from Mr. Thomas. Trusting this will be satisfactory to you, believe me,

Very truly yours,

A. W. DUNNING.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

(INCORPORATED JUNE 3, 1886.)

Special Freight Rates to all Central American Ports.

March 30, 1892.

Mr. A. W. DUNNING.

Sir:—Your letter of March 7th was forwarded to me from Acapulco, and replying to same, would say: Sr. Alvarez purchased of me all the remaining stamps of the C. A. S. S. Co. in December last. I know of no others outside of the two inclosed, to which you are welcome. As the books are no longer in my possession, I cannot say just when the stamps were issued, but it was in May or June of '86, I am quite sure. The denominations were 1, 2, 10 and 50 cents, although no 1 cent stamp was ordered, the intention being to issue a 5 cent, there being no 1 cent rate. To remedy this we stamped all the 1 cent stamps then on hand (in red) with a 5 cent value, the 1's never being sold to the public, although I believe a few were used by some of the company officers. I cannot say how many were printed of each kind, but about twice as many of the low values as the high ones would be about the proportion.

The stamps were lithographed by a Boston party, the stone being delivered to the company with the first printing of stamps, and on the company going out of business, it was cleaned and sold to a printer in the City of Mexico. We took the precaution to clean it, as we had to redeem all the stamps that were out at that time. The stamps franked letters only on our steamers, and if the letters were intended for interior cities, they had to have the government stamp on them as well.

Hoping that this information will be of service to you, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. THOMAS.

12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET,

FITZROY SQUARE, W., Sept. 7, 1892.

To the Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

Dear Sir:—I see that you invite additions to your list of Hungary, 1874-81. I have the following:—

1874.	1° Perforated 11,	10kr blue
	3° " 13,	3kr green and blue green
		5kr vermilion
	Perforated 13½,	3kr green
4°	" 11½x12½,	3kr yellow green
6°	" 13x13½,	2kr red violet
	" 11½x13,	2kr red violet

1881, with watermark.

	Perforated 11,	2kr violet
		3kr green
1°	" 11½,	2kr red violet
		3kr green
3°	" 13,	2kr red violet
		3kr green
5°	" 11½x13,	2kr violet on pink p
		3kr blue green
	" 13x13½,	3kr blue green

The variety of shades in these issues would seem to require some mention: The 2kr violet and red violet (or plum), the 3kr yellow green and blue green, and 2okr black and blue black, as well as a dark shade of blue for the 1okr, belong to both; the 5kr vermilion and rose carmine to the 1874 issue only—at least I have not met with that value with the watermark in vermilion. I am,

Yours faithfully,

GILBERT LOCKYER.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Loesch's Hotel, No. 136 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I. N. Y.

President, AUGUST DEJONGE.

Secretary, F. C. VEHLAGE.

For information address the Secretary, Box 86, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Exchange Department address R. F. Albrecht, Box 245, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.

Communication relating to Examination Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 3489, N. Y. City.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock with the following members present:

August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Henry Obert, Oscar Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, R. H. Benary, Adolph Lienhardt, Chas. Grevning and F. C. Vehslage.

The President read the following call.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1892.

Mr. August Dejonge,
Stapleton, N. Y.

In compliance with the statutes and by-laws of the Staten Island Philatelic Society we respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the S. I. P. S., in order to debate A. P. A. matters, especially the best way to enforce our By-Laws.

Signed: F. C. Vehslage,
R. F. Albrecht,
Robt. H. Benary.

After quite a discussion on the weak points in our Constitution and by-laws, the President appointed a Committee of (3) three to thoroughly revise and correct them.

Messrs. Henry Clotz, R. H. Benary and F. C. Vehslage were appointed on this Committee.

It was regularly moved by Mr. Albrecht, seconded by F. C. Vehslage, that the Executive Committee be instructed to correspond with the Trustees of the A. P. A. in order to obtain for the members of the S. I. P. S., who are not

members of the A. P. A., the same privilege granted at the last A. P. A., convention, to members of the W. P. U. and P. S. of A. viz :

Admission to the A. P. A., by payment of \$1.00 for the share of stock and 50c for the official journal, no dues for the first year. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

F. C. Vehslage, *Secretary*.

115TH REGULAR MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President, with the following members present, August Dejonge, Henry Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, Chas. Grevning, Henry Obert, R. S. Lehman, Oscar Dejonge, R. H. Benary, Adolph Lienhardt, Dr. G. Odendall and F. C. Vehslage.

Mr. Rutger was present as guest.

Minutes of the 114th Regular Meeting were adopted as read.

Mr. Albrecht proposes for corresponding membership Messrs. L. Georgerat of Sierra Leone and J. D. Rice of Trenton, N. J.

F. C. Vehslage proposes Messrs. Henry Ades Fowler of Toronto and W. H. H. Whiting of Boston;

All of whom were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee reporting favorably upon the application of W. A. Haylock, the gentleman was balloted for and unanimously elected a member of this Society.

Supt. of Sales reports six circuits settled as follows:

No. 144	National Ph. Society,	-	-	-	-	\$32.22
147	London,	-	-	-	-	111.47
148	National Ph. Society,	-	-	-	-	7.34
150	London,	-	-	-	-	13.68
152	Hamburg,	-	-	-	-	42.63
153	London,	-	-	-	-	20.25
						<u>\$227.59</u>

There are circuits Nos. 142, 143, 145, 146, 149, 151, 154 to 161 still in circulation.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws read a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws which will be adopted at the next regular meeting; there are several important changes and additions.

The Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following additions to the library. The Postal Card for August, the Post Office for July and August, the U. S. Mail and Postal Guide presented by Frank A. Knoll; copies of the Washington Philatelist and The Stamp.

J. W. Scott, Wm. Kline, C. Witt, *et alii* present the Society's Counterfeit Album with numerous stamps.

Jules Bernichon, Paris, France, sends quite a number of French Colonials all original, for the Society's collection.

Mr. Geo. H. Watson sends his Photo.

Messrs. E. Doeblin, M. F. Walton and R. F. Albrecht present the Society with a souvenir of the Seventh Annual Convention of the A. P. A., in the shape of a large group photo of those who attended the convention.

Upon motion all the above were accepted with thanks and ordered placed in their respective places, and the souvenir to be properly framed and hung in a good place in the society's rooms.

The Stamp Pub. Co., offer their publication to the members as the official organ, for the publication of reports of officers and minutes of meetings, and to send all members a copy who subscribe for 15c per annum.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

The next regular meeting will be held October 19, 1892, at which time the Constitution and By-Laws as read will be voted upon.

F. C. VEHS�AGE, *Secretary*.

ALAMO CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Organized April 30, 1891.

President, MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.

Vice-President, EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, P. O. Box 597 San Antonio, Tex.

Secretary, CHARLES H. HUBERICH, P. O. Box 640, San Antonio, Tex.

Treasurer, I. N. FITZPATRICK, Pecan St., San Antonio, Tex.

Governing Committee—MAJOR C. E. DUTTON, U. S. A. I. N. FITZPATRICK, F. HENSEL, 1012 N. Cherry St., San Antonio, Tex.

Librarian, HENRY CALLSEN, 4 Milam St., San Antonio, Tex.

Exchange Superintendent, CHAS. J. ROSSY, 923 S. Presa St., San Antonio, Tex.

Sales Superintendent, ALBERT STEVES, P. O. Box 854, San Antonio, Tex.

Counterfeit Detector, FREDERIC NOVES, Lock Box 3, Alice, Tex.

Meetings held on the first and third Friday of each month at room, Reuter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD AUG., 19, 1892.

Meeting came to order at 8.45 p. m. Present: Vice-President Edward W. Heusinger, presiding, Messrs. I. N. Fitzpatrick, B. Mackensen, Edward F. Brotze, Julius Jermy, Charles G. Kibbe, Charles H. Huberich, and as visitors Messrs. James F. Mudd and Louis Gerlach.

Minutes of preceding meeting approved as read.

Governing Committee reported favorably upon the applications of Messrs. Joseph Rechert, Edward F. Brotze and Julius Jermy.

Mr. Joseph Rechert of Hoboken, N. J., was unanimously elected corresponding member No. 60.

Messrs. Edward F. Brotze, and Julius Jermy, of San Antonio, were unanimously elected active members Nos. 61 and 62 respectively.

Mr. C. W. Mexia, of the city of Mexico sent a copy of the new Mexico Official Seal, and Messrs. Baldwin Griesenbeck and Henry P. Lichte donated a number of counterfeit and genuine stamps for the Society's collections.

To all of the above a vote of thanks was given for their kind donations.

Messrs. Mully, Porter and Wallace Smith were dropped for non-payment of dues.

Mr. Heusinger exhibited Exchange Lot No. 2, of the Post Card Society of America.

The Sales Superintendent exhibited Sale Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the society.

Meeting adjourned, at 10 p. m.

CHARLES H. HUBERICH, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

The Twenty-first regular meeting of the above association was held Tuesday evening Sept. 6, 1892 at No. 636 Garden St., Hoboken. Meeting called to order at 8.30 p. m., with Mr. Schroeder in the chair.

There were present Mess. Schroeder, Schneweis, Toppel, Von Dreele and Tuthill also Mess. Watson and J. Vidal as Visitors.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary called the attention of the members to the necessity of renewed activity in Philatelic studies now that the Summer vacation was ended and urged the bringing in of new members, and the adoption of Auction Sales as a feature of the business.

He proposed for membership Mr. Harold D. Watson of 500 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Meyenberg proposed for membership Mr. Langspecht, 902 Park Av., Hoboken, which upon motion were referred to the Executive Committee for investigation.

The Secretary gave notice that during the summer vacation this association had lost two members by death viz: W. G. Harper, on July 6, and Charles B. Rudolph on August 28, both were enthusiastic collectors and genial Friends and Companions, and their loss will be deeply felt by the members; upon motion a page was set apart in the minutes for each "in memoriam."

Copies of "*The Stamp*" "*The Pennsylvania Philatelist*" "*The Detroit Philatelist*" "*The Post-Office*" were received and are hereby acknowledged and upon motion were placed on file in the Association's Library. The continued discussion on the stamps of the United States, was then taken up and continued with much interest, the Exchange Supt. reported sales from sheets as very satisfactory. Upon motion of Mr. Schneweis adjourned to meet 1st Tuesday in October at same place. After adjournment a pleasant hour was spent in conversation on Philatelic subjects.

E. W. TUTHILL, *Secretary*.

Bro. Philatelists will be cordially welcomed at our meetings.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

President, JOSEPH RECHERT, Hoboken, N. J. *Treasurer*, G. H. WATSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

Vice-President, R. R. BOGERT, Tribune Building, New York.

Librarian, CHAS. W. GREVNING, 225 Ave. B, N. Y.

Secretary, MAX MEYENBERG, Hoboken, N. J.

Exchange Superintendent, H. GREMMEL, 80 Nassau St., New York.

Executive Committee,

R. R. BOGERT,
C. L. MOREAU,
H. GREMMEL,

J. N. T. LEVICK,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
G. HENCKEN,

C. W. GREVNING,
A. E. LAWRENCE,
G. W. CRITTENTON,

L. S. MORTON,
L. STEPS,
H. COLLIN.

13th meeting of Corporation and 261st since Organization held Sept. 12, 1892, at 44 West 14th Street, was called to order at 8.30 by Pres. Rechert.

Present: Mess. Berlepsch, Dieschbourg, Gremmel, Grevning, Meyenberg, Morton, Rechert and Wuesthoff.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gremmel presented the Society with Vol. I. of Post-office which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Morton exhibited Shanghai current 5c surcharged 2c in blue. This stamp was in use from 3d to 8th of August only in consequence of the regular issue having been exhausted.

Proposition for membership.

MAJOR C. E. DUTTON,

San Antonio Arsenal,
San Antonio, Texas.

Adjourned 9.30.

MAX MEYENBERG, *Secretary.*

Fourteenth Meeting of Corporation and 262d since organization, held September 27th, at 44 West 14th Street, was called to order at 8.05. by President Rechert.

Present: Collin, Berlepsch, Dieschbourg, Gremmel, Grevning, Meyenberg, Morton, Rechert, Scott, Steps, Spooner, Watson, Willis, and as visitor Mr. F. Shindler of N. Y.

The Committee on Permanent Rooms made a favorable report and upon suggestion the President increased the number of members of the committee by adding Messrs. Rechert and Collin who were to make definite arrangements.

The Committee on Anniversary made report which was accepted. A special committee, with full power, was named to arrange for celebrating the 18th Anniversary of the founding of this Society, to take place on Monday, October 17th, and Messrs. Watson, Scott and Gremmel were then appointed to make final arrangements.

Election of Treasurer in place of Mr. R. F. Albrecht resigned, resulted in the choice of Mr. G. H. Watson as follows: Present, 13; voted, 12; blank, 1. Number of votes cast for Mr. Watson, 12. Mr. Watson was declared elected to the office of Treasurer for the unexpired term.

Election for Director to fill the vacancy, resulted in the choice of Mr. H. Gremmel, as follows: Total present, 13; votes cast, 12; blank, 1. Number of votes cast for Mr. Gremmel, 12. Mr. Gremmel was declared elected to the office of Director when the same becomes vacant on October 1st, for the unexpired term.

The Trustees reported the following resignations, which were accepted:

Mr. R. F. Albrecht	as Treasurer and active member.
" T. B. Devinne	as active member.
" Gustav C. F. Helm, Jr.	as corresponding member.
" E. Shorthouse	" " "
" A. A. Bartlett	" " "
" G. H. Starr	" " "
" A. F. Bontecou	" active "
" R. S. Hatcher	" corresponding "
" Henry O. Harris	" " "

MAX MEYENBERG, *Secretary.*